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of theatre and retail district. On
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monthly or transient guests. A
select family, homelike country
hotel, and good meals.

STRICTLY HOME COOKING
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rent service. Perfect sea bath-
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Tourist Trade Solicited
GOOD MEALS
Rates Reasonable
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ME FOR A SWIM AT THE

Waikiki Inn
NEXT SUNDAY
Says the Wise Bather

A REAL CHANGE OF CLIMATE
can be had at the new boarding house
in

Wahiawa

Nearly 1000 feet elevation,
near depot, grand scenery, fine bass
fishing. For particulars, address E.
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Get the New
SPECIAL SHOES FOR BOY
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"Everything in Books"
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New Styles in

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PANAMA AND CLOTH

At Mainland Prices

FUKURODA CO.

Hotel St., cor. Bijou Lane.

Every Kind of Tool

For all Trades

LEWERS & COOKE, LTD.

Interesting Old World News

WORK AND WORRY MAKE ASQUITH OLD MAN

Premier Only Five Years, He
Is Now Numbered Among
England's Aged

VENERABLE IN APPEARANCE

Prospect of His Retirement
Causes Speculation as
to the Future

[By Latest Mail]
LONDON—Premier of the British
Empire for only five years, young
compared with most of his great pre-
decessors, Mr. Asquith is now generally
spoken of as one of England's old
men.

He is only 61 years of age—four
years younger than Arthur Balfour
and 20 years younger than Gladstone
at his best—yet there are indefinitely
associated with him in the public
mind all the characteristics of ex-
treme age. To some extent this is
due to personal appearance. The
shock of snow-white hair, the lined
and furrowed face, the rather bent
figure, the gravity of measured utter-
ance—all give a venerable impression.
Add to this the reiterated rumors of
retirement and the history-making
period during which he has held the
highest office under the crown and
you will realize why the prophets and
the papers busy themselves with what
will happen when Asquith ceases to
be premier.

The premier's age is also accen-
tuated by the unusual youth of those
ministers of his cabinet who are
mainly in the public eye. Lloyd-
George is only just 50; Winston
Churchill is not yet 39; Home Sec-
retary McKenna, the butt of the sat-
irists, is no older than Lloyd-
George. Few of them, except Mr. As-
quith, look their years. Lord Morley,
the one exception in the cabinet as re-
gards age, is 74, but he is still active
and still delights in the flippancy of
a retired journalist against the
foibles of the politician.

Has Handled Crises.
There is excuse for Asquith's pre-
maturely aged appearance. No prime
minister has ever crowded into five
years such a combination of foreign
complications and domestic change as
has fallen to the lot of the present
head of the British government. Time
after time since Asquith succeeded
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman this
country has been on the verge of a
vital European war. The great crises
for which Bismarck, Crispien Sal-
isbury, Gladstone and Disraeli made endless
preparations have come and gone.
The conflict for which the great pow-
ers of Europe braced themselves has
so far been averted. Turkey has been
practically wiped out of Europe but
no continental nation has cut its
throat on her grave. To pilot an em-
pire through storms like these, even
with a foreign minister such as Sir
Edward Grey, has given the man at
the helm many a sleepless night. If
there had been no legislative revolu-
tions in progress at home Asquith
would have had good excuse for the
hair that has turned so white.

In the same five years the prime
minister has practically abolished the
house of lords, made home rule for
Ireland a certainty, insured the na-
tion against sickness and unemploy-
ment, superintended the millionaires,
instituted old age pensions, disestab-
lished the Episcopal Church in Wales,
and put the house of commons on a
salary basis. This is a mere snap-
shot of the legislation for which he
has assumed responsibility.

Impelled By Suffragettes.
During the progress of these epoch-
making measures he has been exposed
to the most harassing and disconcert-
ing of all cross-fires—the attack of
the suffragettes. From the day he
took the leadership of the government
Asquith has scarcely even had a
minute when he could feel safe. In
his own home, in the houses he has
visited, at the dinner he has attended,
in the streets of the capital where
he is more truly ruler than the king
himself, he has to be guarded day
and night from assault at the hands
of the militant women. In Asquith
they recognize an implacable enemy
and a vital obstacle to their objective.

It is to some extent due to this out-
spoken refusal of compromise that
Mr. Asquith owes the respect in which
he is undoubtedly held throughout
the United Kingdom. When he cut
the claws of the house of lords he
was denounced as a traitor to his king
and country. When he supported
Lloyd-George's national insurance and
old-age pension schemes he was
dubbed a socialist and a syndicalist.
Yet today there is probably no man
in English politics who possesses to
the same extent the confidence of the
people of the country. Conservatives
who can scarcely mention Lloyd-
George without epithets, look upon
Asquith as "sound." They think he is
hopelessly unpatriotic in allowing
various of his ministers to continue in
office, but for the head of the Liberal
government himself they have a frank
admiration. He has continued those
high traditions of personal honor and
courage so long associated with the
leader of the house of commons. He
has refused to knuckle under either to
the Labor party or to the Irish party
just as he has opposed his own sup-
porters on the question of giving
women the vote. He has no patience
with the claptrap of ideal socialism,

FAMOUS DUKE IS SUED BY HIS WIFE

French Pretender Defendant in
Unique Litigation in a
Belgian Court

[By Latest Mail]
BRUSSELS.—All the best people in
Belgium are wildly excited just now
about the lawsuit to be brought by
the Duchess of Orleans against her
husband, the duke.

There is something certainly very
piquant in the suit of an archduchess
—the Duchesse d'Orleans before her
marriage was the Archduchess Marie
Dorothée of Austria, and a pretender
to the throne of France. However,
nothing could be more bourgeois than
the ostensible motive of the case
which figures in the list of coming
trials in the Belgian tribunal. The
action is brought at Brussels, where
the duke has a fine property, as a
"demand for sums of money." Nor
are the sums demanded very princely
—\$16,000 alimony and the repayment
of \$40,000 advanced to the duke at
various times by his wife. However,
it is believed that there is more in
the whole affair than meets the eye.

Some people say that the duchess,
who has been living with her mother
in a lonely castle in Austria for the
last two years, has chosen this way
of getting into touch with an errand
and elusive spouse, who so far when
attempts have been made to find him
has always been somewhere else.
Wood Norton, his British home, is
no longer an address that will find
him, for he left England some time
ago not very much perhaps to the
public regret. It is, of course, a mat-
ter of notoriety that his royal high-
ness—by courtesy—owing to his atti-
tude during the Boer war toward the
country whose hospitality he enjoyed,
was anything but a persona grata at
the English court.

In Paris the duke is little known
personally, though he has a band of
not very numerous but exceedingly
noisy adherents who have an organ of
their own, "L'Action Francaise," and
who are always to be found when there
are any heads to be broken. They
are frothing at the mouth over this
action, which has given occasion to
the enemy to say a lot of nasty things
about their pet pretender, and they
affect to believe that the whole affair
is a Semitic plot. Apparently their
only ground for this theory is that the
duchess's lawyer is named Samuel.

Republican papers have, however,
taken up the challenge, and there is
a fine interchange of scandal and
washing of dirty linen. However,
everybody will have time to cool
down before the fall, when the case
comes on.

'BABY FAMINE' IS WORRYING BERLIN

BERLIN.—It used to be contended
that the real German danger to Eu-
rope and the United States was the
excess of 1,000,000 babies a year
which the fatherland has been breed-
ing in recent times. A book which
is featured in the store windows this
week, called "Sterile Berlin," purports
to show that Berlin itself is doing
precisely little toward maintaining
the "baby danger."

The imperial capital, in fact, so the
author, Dr. Felix Thielhaber, assures
us, is virtually in the throes of a baby
famine. He finds that conditions are
almost on the same "perilous" level
as that with which the world has
been accustomed to associate the
name of Paris.

The "two-children system," he de-
clares, has not been generally adopted
by Berlin families, and they are
even resorting to the still more in-
sidious "one-child system." Of every
1000 wives aged 45, Dr. Thielhaber
finds that 850 have either no children
at all or not more than two. He con-
siders the situation truly disastrous,
though admitting that the increasing
high cost of living presents an al-
most insurmountable argument in
favor of small families.

but he has no hesitancy in defining
the hereditary system of legislators.
The strain of five years as prime
minister has told upon Mr. Asquith's
health and made him an old man be-
fore his time. Yet in spite of the
bitter party conflict that has marked
the passage of the reforms for which
his government has been responsible
and in spite of the sweeping changes
he has introduced into the British
constitution, he is today regarded
more as an "old man wonderful" than
as the hated antagonist of the party
that gave him power.

Sleeplessness

may be overcome
by a warm bath
with

Glenn's
Sulphur Soap

Sold by
druggists. Mill's Hair and Whisker Dye.
Black or brown, 50c.

PRISONERS PAY BOARD IN BRITAIN

Beggars Especially Forced to
Give Money When in
Jail

[By Latest Mail]
LONDON.—If there is one class of
offender upon whom British law looks
with a less kindly eye than another, it
is the rogue and vagabond—the in-
corrigible vagrant who never does a
day's work, but subsists on the charity
of his fellows.

It is not generally known that there
is an old law in force by which gen-
try of this type may not only be im-
prisoned, with hard labor, but also forced
to pay for their keep while in jail, and
in several recent cases this distinctly
sensible law has been actually en-
forced.

For instance, an elderly Russian
alien named Gadowsky was convicted
of begging, in the Thames police court.
Though in rags, nearly \$40 in gold,
silver and copper was found in his
pockets, including 92 farthings. The
same man had been arrested about a
year earlier, when no less than \$70
was found in his possession.

The police testified that he was in-
corrigible and he was sentenced to
three months' imprisonment, and at
the same time was ordered to pay for
his keep at the rate of 12 shillings and
6 pence a week.

In Birmingham was a similar case,
when an incorrigible vagrant was
given a month's hard labor, and the
magistrate made an order authorizing
the prison governor to use the money
found upon him for the expenses of
his maintenance, as well as for his ap-
prehension and conveyance to jail.

Prisoners awaiting trial and first
class misdemeanants are not com-
pelled to pay for their maintenance in
jail, but, on the other hand, are per-
mitted to do so.

Those who can afford the money
naturally prefer to have their food
brought in from outside. The statu-
tory rules and orders for local pris-
ons make special provision for prison-
ers awaiting trial and for "first division
offenders."

To the Visiting Committee is de-
puted the duty of allowing such a pris-
oner to occupy a "suitable room or cell,
furnished with suitable bedding and
other articles, in addition to or differ-
ent from those furnished for ordinary
cells."

The payment, which is a regular
one, is fixed by the commissioners.
Also, to have "the assistance of
some person to be appointed by the
governor, relieving him from the per-
formance of any unpleasant tasks or
offices," is another of the privileges
conferred upon a prisoner.

In other words, he may hire for a
few pence daily a prisoner of a lower
grade to sweep out his cell, make his
bed and so on.

He may also send out for all his
food. But such meals must be inspec-
ted by prison officers, and it is espe-
cially laid down that he may not have
more than a pint of malt liquor, nor
half a pint of wine, during the day.

60,000 PARIS RAG PICKERS LOSE JOBS

[By Latest Mail]
PARIS.—Sixty thousand members
of the ancient and picturesque profes-
sion of the "chiffonnier" or ragpicker,
are in revolt against the authorities
at the prospect of seeing their means
of livelihood taken away from them
by the new sanitary regulations of the
city of Paris, which come into force
next month.

Under the new rules, all the rubbish
is to be put out by householders for
collection in closed bins, only to be
opened by the dustmen, who work
ground midnight. Thus at one swoop
the occupation of an army of workers
is gone.

A petition of the "syndicate of Work-
ing Ragpickers of Both Sexes in Seine
Department" against the enforcement
of the new law is being distributed
broadcast for signatures, but the ap-
peal is meeting with little response
from the public, which is convinced
that the health of the city with its 3,
600,000 persons is the more important
consideration.

PORTUGAL BITTER OVER POLICY OF ENGLAND

Republican Statesmen Hold
Britain to Blame for the
Troubles on Border

SOME ONE HELPED REBELS

Recent Disastrous Raid from
Spain Was Preventable, Is
Belief of Officials

[By Latest Mail]

LISBON.—The republican states-
men of Portugal are very bitter just
now about the attitude of England
and her diplomacy in regard to the
republic. England has but two al-
liances—those with Portugal and Japan
and Sir Edward Grey has declared
that the first line of British for-
eign policy would be the loyal and
complete carrying out of all existing
engagements.

It has been felt in Portugal, there-
fore, that England ought to have
spoken a word in the proper quarters
when Portugal was being menaced by
the continual harborage in Spain of
monarchist rebels. It is certain that
one clear word of friendly warning on
the part of England, given either in
Madrid or Lisbon, as to the complica-
tions inevitable from the continuance
of the existing conditions on the fron-
tier would have sufficed to free Por-
tugal from the fear of renewed illegal
attacks, and removed the over-inten-
sifying state of tension between Spain
and Portugal.

Raid Was Costly.
The word was not said, and a ter-
rible insurgent raid recently took
place. It was beaten back with heavy
losses, and the arms and ammunition
taken from the republican troops
were of Spanish manufacture and
bore the stamp of the Spanish royal
arsenals at Toledo and Orviedo. The
ammunition bore a date, in many
cases, of only a month previous to
the incursion.

The raid cost the country dearly,
producing a harvest of ruin and mis-
ery and commercial stagnation. And
it should be remembered that this
movement, far from being a definite,
patriotic and loyal attempt to restore
the young exiled king, partook of the
character of a mere sabbatizing
scheme to overthrow the republic in
the interests of the royalists them-
selves knew not whom—whether Dom
Manuel, Dom Miguel, a certain Aus-
trian Prince, or, as many are ready
to suggest, Spain herself.

England Blamed.
The worst feature of the business is
that the name of England was used
all over the country as having had
cognizance of the whole affair, and
this has not been contradicted. Having
gone up north on the first report of
the incursion, and being taken by a
young Portuguese officer into the
hospital, where lay the monarchist
and republican wounded, one of the
former immediately begged my inter-
vention on his behalf. He declared
that he was there wounded and in
danger of court martial law "for en-
trance in a movement sanctioned by
England and Germany."

RELIGION CLAIMS PRINCE OSCAR OF SWEDEN

[By Latest Mail]

STOCKHOLM, July 6.—Prince
Oscar Bernadotte, formerly his royal
highness Prince Oscar of Sweden, and
a brother of the King of Sweden, is
one of the most interesting figures in
royal circles in Europe at the present
moment. He is perhaps the only
prince of the present day who has
had a good-by to the vanities of
court life in order to marry the girl
he loved, and, with her, to devote the
future to the cause of religion. Now
he preaches and gives religious ad-
dresses all over Sweden and in other
countries of northern Europe. Of the
self-sacrificing services he has ren-
dered to religious teaching he and the
princess received abundant proof at
their silver wedding the other day,
when the different religious societies
among which they have worked
heaped presents and congratulations
upon them.

Prince Oscar Bernadotte, who fol-
lowed the profession of his father
and was an admiral in the Swedish
navy, married twenty-five years ago,
at Bournemouth, in England, Miss
Ella Munck, lady-in-waiting to Queen
Victoria and daughter of Colonel
Munck. The Muncks were an old fam-
ily and the newly married pair
proved to be an exceedingly happy
couple, living as well-to-do private
people.

The children are counts and count-
esses of Visborg. The eldest son,
Carl, is a cavalry officer, and the el-
dest daughter is a sister of mercy—a
Sofia sister. They are a singularly
happy family, living quietly but on
terms of perfect friendship with the
court.

The barking of a dog attracted Mrs.
Margaret Barry, a rancher's wife of
Greeley, Col., to a well, in which she
found her 4-year-old son had fallen.
She rescued him.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.
Physicians Prescribe Castoria.

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians,
pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians
with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the
result of three facts: 1st, The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; 2nd,
That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the
food; 3rd, It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely
safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not
stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrup, Bala's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc.
This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose
danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning in-
nocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Cas-
toria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the
system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—
Hall's Journal of Health.

The signature of *Dr. H. H. H.* guarantees genuine Castoria

"Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my
thirty years of practice I can say I never have found
anything that so filled the place."
WILLIAM BELMONT, M. D.,
Cleveland, Ohio.
"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own
baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained
excellent results from its use."
S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria,
having recommended its use in many instances, and
consider it the best laxative that could be used,
especially for children."
NATHANIEL K. KING, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.
"I have used your Castoria and found it an
excellent remedy in my household and private
practice for many years."
H. J. TAPP, M. D.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
"I find your Castoria to be a standard family
remedy. It is the best thing for infants and chil-
dren I have ever known and I recommend it."
R. E. REIDENOW, M. D.,
Omaha, Neb.
"Having during the past six years prescribed your
Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most
heartily commend its use. The formula contains
nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children."
J. B. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 27 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The soap that will clean
the spots from the sun
is a good thing to have
about the house. Your
grocer will tell you, if
he is unprejudiced, about

White Wings

the best pure white soap on the mar-
ket.

HONOLULU SOAP WORKS,
Makers.

Hanan Shoes

There was never a time
when HANAN stamped
on a shoe meant anything
less than the best possible
at that time; nor has there
ever been an improved
process of shoemaking dis-
covered that has not been
adopted by HANAN.
—no matter how great the cost.
Are you familiar with the complete
manner in which we carry this famous
make of shoes? No detail over-
looked—shape, style and leathers to
satisfy every man's shoe fancy.



McInerney Shoe Store,

Fort above King St.

"You are getting very bald, sir,"
said the barber. "You, yourself," re-
torted the customer, "are not free
from a number of defects that I could
mention if I cared to become person-
al."—Louisville Courier-Journal.
There is an increasing tendency on
the part of British emigrants to pre-
ferred to other parts of the empire
rather than to foreign countries.
graduated from New York grammar
schools.